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Easy Tide Now Reversing Itself, Is Into U.S.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
NEW YORK—What is expected to be a great reverse tide in the money market is now reversing itself, and the tide is now flowing into the U.S. from Europe following the weekend currency fluctuations.

The robustness of the dollar even in the money market is now reversing itself, and the tide is now flowing into the U.S. from Europe following the weekend currency fluctuations.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D. Okla., House Chairman Wright Patman, D. Texas, Joint Chiefs Chairman Sen. William Fulbright, D. Wis., and D. Wis. are among those approving of a dollar

London's action of yesterday, the French Finance Ministry said, is a loosening of exchange controls. The introduction of measures in recent months to check the dollar market. Others remain in the arsenal, however, to flow.

Washington agreement, the commercial franc is 57 percent over the dollar at 5.115 francs to the dollar of the former advantage.

Minister Edward Heath and President Nixon in Bermuda yesterday.

En Route to See Heath in Bermuda

Ends 10% Import Surcharge

Kilpatrick
Bermuda, Dec. 20 (UPI)—President Nixon began his trip to Bermuda today by signing the 10 percent surcharge on imports from the United Kingdom.



SATURDAY IN DACC—According to the caption on this radiophoto credited to award-winning AP photographers Horst Faas and Michel Laurent, it shows laughing torturers belonging to the Mukti Bahini beating captives before executing them shortly thereafter.

New IRA Yule Offensive Seen

Belfast Violence Kills 2 Girls; Explosives Shake City's Shops

BELFAST, Dec. 20 (UPI)—A machine gunner, hidden in a house where other gunmen had been, opened fire on an army patrol in Belfast today, killing a 20-year-old girl, the British Army said.

The girl, who was struck in the head by a bullet, was not immediately identified. Her death brought to 204 the number killed during the last two years in Northern Ireland.

The army said seven persons were slightly injured in the rapid fire explosions during the morning. Seven of the 13 explosions went off downtown between 10:30 and 11 a.m. in streets and stores packed with shoppers.

The number of injured has quite miraculously been small, the army spokesman said. "It appears warning was given in each of the explosions, giving people time to get out of the way."

Pledges to Win Back East Bhutto Succeeds Yahya As Pakistan President

From Wire Dispatches
RAWALPINDI, Dec. 20.—Pakistan's defeat and dismemberment last week in its third war with India led today to an abrupt shift of governing power from 13 years of military rule to a leftist politician with a program of domestic reform.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, 43, became president in place of Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, 54, who resigned after 33 months in power. Gen. Yahya had summoned Mr. Bhutto home from the United Nations to help form a new government, without indicating that he himself would step down, but with the implication that he might instead make Mr. Bhutto premier. However, widespread anti-Yahya demonstrations over the weekend prompted the general to resign.

Hours after becoming president, Mr. Bhutto promised the nation in a radio broadcast to win back East Pakistan, which India conquered in the two-week war ended Friday and which now calls itself independent Bangladesh. He also vowed to restore democracy.

But he admitted that this worst crisis in Pakistan's 24 years of independence from Britain will require long, hard work to resolve, and he pleaded for help and patience on the part of West Pakistan's 55 million people and also from the 75 million in the east.

For, he said, "East Pakistan is an inseparable and indivisible part of Pakistan," and he voiced conviction that its people want to remain part of Pakistan.

Ready to Negotiate
Mr. Bhutto said that he was prepared to meet leaders of East Pakistan to discuss a negotiated settlement of the differences between them and West Pakistan.

At no time in his speech, however, did Mr. Bhutto mention the key eastern leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who has been named president of Bangladesh although he has been in a West Pakistan prison since being arrested following the start of the revolt in the east last March.

Sheikh Mujibur, 51, is considered the only top-quality leader of the Bengalis in the east, and Bangladesh has echoed his recent calls to parliamentarians to his release. Moreover, India has called his release vital for any peace settlement with Pakistan.

The sheikh's trial on treason charges was reported over the weekend to have ended, and Pakistan said it was preparing a verdict, but observers feel that Pakistan is withholding action on his case so he can be used as a bargaining pawn in talks with India.

Mr. Bhutto warned India tonight that his "central government" of "united Pakistan" wants to talk with East Pakistan.

U.S. Defense Budget To Be Bigger in 1972

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The administration will submit a substantially strengthened defense budget to Congress next year to boost President Nixon's budget, which last year totaled \$74 billion. He said the budget will be aimed at strengthening both short-range capabilities and the long-range defense posture.

Statements issued in Washington, Paris and London said that each country was ready to sign a final Berlin protocol at any time now, since the all-Germany accords to implement the Sept. 3 four-power Berlin agreement had been completed.

U.S. Command Admits Reds Downed 4 Phantoms in Two Days Over Laos

By Craig R. Whitney
SAIGON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Four United States jet fighters-bombers were shot down over northern Laos this weekend, and the American command here said at least one of them was apparently destroyed in an air-to-air engagement with a North Vietnamese MiG-21 that flew across the border to challenge them.

The last previous time a fighter-bomber was shot down in air-to-air combat with an enemy MiG was in June, 1968.

According to informed officers, the loss of a plane apparently to a MiG has had an immediate effect on the bombing campaign—the B-52 bombers have been ordered not to fly into areas most threatened by the MiGs.

The command's announcement said three F-4 Phantom jets were shot down over Laos in a two-hour period Saturday afternoon. One was believed to have been downed by the MiG, but the reasons for the loss of the other two were unknown.

A fourth Phantom was shot down by anti-aircraft fire along the border between Laos and North Vietnam east of the Plain des Jars yesterday, the command said.

The loss of the three warplanes Saturday was the heaviest in a single day since December, 1967, when the U.S. air war against North Vietnam was at its height.

The command had delayed announcement of the losses while search and rescue operations were under way for the downed crewmen. Two were rescued from the jungle Sunday but the other six were declared missing.

North Vietnamese reaction to continued American bombing of their Ho Chi Minh supply trails in the southern Laos panhandle has been becoming more intense since late October.

Hanoi Displays 4 Americans Reported Captured in Raids

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP).—North Vietnam displayed four newly captured American fighter-bomber pilots in Hanoi today and warned that they might face punishment, the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks announced.

The four prisoners were identified as Maj. Leland Louis Hildebrand and Maj. Kenneth Richard Johnson, both 33, Lt. Samuel Richard Vaughan, 26, and Lt. Kenneth Roth Wells, 24.

The delegation said they were among the crews of four F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bombers that Hanoi



NEW MAN—Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (center) signing documents in Rawalpindi yesterday as he took over as Pakistan's new president. The outgoing president, Yahya Khan, is at right and the permanent cabinet secretary, Ghulam Ishaq, is at left.

2 Germanys Sign Wall-Pass Pact

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP).—East and West Berlin signed their first wall-pass agreement since 1966 today and the Western allies declared themselves ready to sign a final Berlin protocol.

Statements issued in Washington, Paris and London said that each country was ready to sign a final Berlin protocol at any time now, since the all-Germany accords to implement the Sept. 3 four-power Berlin agreement had been completed.

The final protocol would include the four-power agreement and the all-Germany accords on Berlin wall passage and that on access through East Germany. The latter was signed Friday.

The Russians are reported to be insisting that a final protocol be signed only after West Germany ratifies its treaty with Moscow.

The allied statements made no reference to the reported Russian position but it seemed clear that the three powers wanted to stress that any delay would not be their fault.

The only Russian statement on the subject was issued by the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin, which said that a signing by the four powers will be worked out separately.

Since West German parliamentary ratification of the Bonn-Moscow treaty is far from certain, all phases of the Berlin accord, designed to ease tension in and around the embattled city, could be left hanging.

At the earliest, ratification is not expected until May. There have been reports that West Germany would accept a four-power final protocol signing but with-

Final 1971 Meeting Of SALT Tomorrow

VIENNA, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) negotiators are still searching for an elusive agreement combining offensive and defensive missiles, conference sources said today.

Soviet and American negotiators met for two hours at the Soviet Embassy in a "quiet, serious" session, the sources said, and scheduled a final meeting Wednesday before beginning a 12-day Christmas recess. SALT is to resume here in early January.

Restudy Casts Doubt Blacks' Income Gains

By Jack Rosenthal

Dec. 20 (NYT).—A study of the progress in the income gains of blacks in the last decade, by a bureau report of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, casts doubt on the average gains reported by the bureau.

The new report, undertaken in response to criticism of the original finding, confirmed the showing of income gains for the young Northern black families. Their average income jumped to 98 percent of comparable white family income in the decade, up from 78 percent, the report showed.

But the new report, for the first time offering greater detail, showed this finding to be incomplete, census officials said. The income average for the young Northern black families is enlarged because a greater proportion of their wives worked, and worked more.

Half Work Year-Round

About 63 percent of them worked, compared with 54 percent of white wives. And 52 percent of the employed black wives worked year-round while only 30 percent of the working white wives did so.

There was no comparative income gain at all during the 1960s among young Northern black families in which only the husband worked. In 1950 they averaged 74.6 percent of the income of young Northern white families. In 1970 they averaged 75.8 percent—a statistically insignificant change.

"These findings demonstrate that the whole idea of income equality is illusory. Obviously, if whites sent their wives to work at the same rate, their average income would jump way ahead of blacks," said Andrew Hacker, professor of government at Queens College, N.Y., in a telephone interview.

Mr. Hacker also in a telephone interview, distinguished between two questions.

"One is how much families are earning. The findings I reported to the President held up. These families have achieved income parity—and that's an extraordinary achievement."

"As to the other question—how that income is obtained—we weren't told anything about those figures then."

ional Guard Strength st Point in Six Years

Dec. 20 (AP).—The Army National Guard, which has been reduced to its lowest point in six years, is being rebuilt by the Pentagon.

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China Declines Role In UN Peace Group

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (AP).—China has chosen not to be on the UN Peace Observers, President Richard Nixon said today.

Mr. Nixon said that during his recent trip to Washington he was assured by President Nixon that the U.S. government would stand by the Canadian government's foreign ownership policy, due to be announced within several weeks.

Chinese Loan to Sudan

KHARTOUM, Dec. 20 (UPI).—China has agreed to grant a \$36.4 million loan to Sudan, the Sudan news agency said today.

Chappaquiddick Won't Affect His Decisions, Kennedy Says

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., says in a forthcoming biography that public reaction to the Chappaquiddick incident will not affect his future political decision, although it probably will have a continuing impact on his career.



FARM TALK—American millionaire industrialist Cyrus Eaton (right) was host to Soviet Agriculture Minister Vladimir Matskevich at his Arcadia Farms in North field, Ohio, Saturday. The Russian's visit was part of a U.S.-sponsored tour.

Defending Kennedy Humphrey Asks U.K. to Free Northern Ireland Internees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey today called on Britain to release prisoners interned without trial in Northern Ireland.

He also urged Britain to reject any policy of more force in Ireland.

Sen. Humphrey defended Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and other members of Congress who have spoken against the British role in Ireland.

Saigon Sets Its Holiday Cease-Fires

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu announced tonight allied cease-fires throughout South Vietnam of 24 hours each for Christmas, New Year's Day and the Lunar New Year in mid-February.

He coupled his announcement with an appeal to the Communist side on the occasion of Christmas to "end the fighting immediately and completely" throughout Indochina so that prompt and serious discussions could be held to restore peace.

U.S. Said to Back Canada Curbs on American Firms

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. government has promised to support Canada's efforts to protect its economic sovereignty, even if those efforts mean taking action against U.S. corporations with interests in Canada, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday.

Mr. Trudeau said that during his recent trip to Washington he was assured by President Nixon that the U.S. government would stand by the Canadian government's foreign ownership policy, due to be announced within several weeks.

Security Council Still Stymied on Thant Successor

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Three candidates for the post of secretary-general were vetoed today as the Security Council failed for the second time to agree on a nominee to succeed U Thant, who is retiring at year's end.

Austrian Ambassador Kurt Waldheim, who was vetoed Friday in the first round of balloting, received 11 votes today but the two negative votes included that of a permanent member, whose objection constituted a veto.

Hanoi Shows 4 Captured U.S. Airmen

(Continued from Page 1)

American prisoners almost immediately after their capture. It was also believed to be the largest number of American airmen reported captured on the same day since air attacks on North Vietnam were halted in December, 1968.

U.S. delegation spokesman Stephen Ledogar declined to comment on the North Vietnamese announcement. The peace talks have been suspended for the last two weeks because the two sides failed to agree on a meeting date. The United States has scheduled a meeting on Dec. 30 after a three-week break, but the Communist side has not agreed to this date thus far.

Young Mayor Shuns Bribes

NEWCOMERSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Ron Hooker, the teen-age mayor-elect of this community of 4,300, says he has turned down bribes and job offers of up to \$28,000 a year since he won last November's election.

The 19-year-old college student, who was elected by a landslide write-in vote last November, will be sworn in tonight. He says he is shocked and appalled by such practices.

Copter Crash Kills 7

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—A U.S. Marine Corps CH-46 helicopter crashed on landing at Yokota air base near Tokyo today, killing all seven persons on board, the U.S. Fifth Air Force here said.

U.S. Command Admits Reds Downed 4 Phantoms in 2 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

Improved three airfields in the southern part of the country and are believed to have deployed about a dozen of the delta-wing supersonic fighters to them.

Some of these MIGs have since crossed into Laos, occasionally making passes at American warplanes over the supply trail network, and in late November, one fired an air-to-air missile at a B-52 but missed.

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U.S. Expert On China Sees Taiwan Deal

Says Kissinger Vowed
To Remove Some Gls

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—An American China-watcher says that White House aide Henry A. Kissinger assured Chinese leaders last July that the United States would cut its military forces on Taiwan before President Nixon visits Peking.

The scholar, Prof. Ross Terrell of Harvard University, wrote in the current issue of the Atlantic magazine that the assurances were made before the Chinese agreed to invite the President.

Many Chinese Living in U.S. Making Visits to Native Land

By Frank Ching

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Dozens of Chinese in the United States have visited China since the dramatic change in relationship between Washington and Peking. Allowed to see their ancestral homeland for the first time in more than 20 years, they report experiences far more intimate than those of other foreigners.

Although many are American citizens, they say they have been treated differently by the Chinese authorities. They have stayed in special hotels for overseas Chinese and in some cases have been able to live in relatives' homes.

Subject for Talks

MANILA, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-shan said in an interview published today in the Philippines Herald that the question of U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan will be one of the issues to be raised during President Nixon's February trip to Peking.

Some Resitate

Although the prohibition on American travel to China has been lifted by President Nixon, many Chinese—especially those who are permanent residents but not American citizens or who are here on student visas—say they are hesitant to go lest they be suspected of being Communists.

While most of those who go do so at their own initiative and expense, two groups—10 persons from New York and 11 from San Francisco—have gone as guests of the Chinese government, amid considerable secrecy. The Chinese Nationalists found out about the San Francisco group and published the names in the official Taipei newspaper. Five held Chinese Nationalist passports, which the Taipei government immediately canceled.

No Bicycle

The Woo's 20-year-old son, David, a Harvard student, wanted to ride a bicycle, since that was the principal mode of transportation. He was denied permission on the ground that he was not familiar with traffic regulations.

The family also wanted to go swimming and were told that they would have to undergo a thorough physical examination, including X-rays. Mrs. Woo said it was discovered that she had high blood pressure, so she was not allowed to swim, but the others went once.

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Disarmament and the UN

The United Nations has emerged from the Indo-Pakistani war with another black mark on its slender peace-keeping record. There is a certain irony in the fact that as the war itself was drawing to a close the General Assembly was debating disarmament. For this, like the argument over the war, was mere oratory, with no perceptible effect upon the hard issues involved in the subject.

But the disarmament debate contained this intrinsic difference to the vain efforts to halt Indian tanks. International control of armaments can be argued, may even be brought to some measure of practicality, without events overtaking the talk. It is at least conceivable that the military powers can be brought to some forum such as the Geneva conference or the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks before a cataclysm presents humanity with a fait accompli.

To be sure, those powers are still far apart

on goals and methods. The entrance of China into the UN has brought another, more intransigent, viewpoint into the picture than that which found the United States and the Soviet Union seeking agreements in the field. Moreover, the Indian success in war, like that of the Israelis in 1967, has weakened the appeal of general disarmament at the same time that need for such disarmament was emphasized.

It seems reasonable to believe that genuine, massive reductions in the world's stock of weapons cannot be achieved until there is a wider respect for other tools in settling international and domestic quarrels—until, that is to say, there is a measure of world law. But even before such a development, some arms—nuclear weapons, long-range missiles—could be curbed. That end, at least, is worth working for; the UN offers the means of communication for efforts to that purpose. Hope of human sanity must not yet be wholly abandoned.

'The Free World Has Won'

The Washington agreement among the 10 leading non-Communist nations fulfills the promise of the Rome conference and the Nixon-Pompidou summit meeting in the Azores that the major currencies of the world would be realigned and the threat of a protracted monetary crisis ended.

The decision of the United States to "suppress"—a curious synonym for "remove"—both the 10 percent import surcharge and the associated "buy American" clause in the investment tax credit will eliminate an odious tax and help to avert a trade war.

But President Nixon has again sounded like P. T. Barnum in billing the Washington monetary agreement as "the most significant... in the history of the world." All the basic issues involved in rebuilding the international monetary system—how exchange rates are to be defended, how convertibility of the dollar is to be restored, how the liquidity and growth of monetary reserves of the system are to be assured, how greater flexibility of exchange rates is to be achieved—remain to be solved. This will take negotiations extending over many months, probably years. Meanwhile, the world is on what might be called an inconvertible dollar standard—and it remains to be seen how stable that system will be.

Even in the short run, the Washington agreement is not entirely firm. The United States said it would propose to Congress "suitable means for devaluing the dollar in terms of gold" from the present price of \$35 to a new price of \$38 an ounce only after other countries had taken a related set of short-term measures to reduce trade barriers against American goods; the Nixon administration would then present these trade measures to Congress for scrutiny. In saying it would "suppress" the import surcharge, the United States also retained the option of reinstating it if other countries do not grant the trade concessions it wants.

The Nixon administration constantly warns of the protectionist mood in Congress, as well it might. It is possible that Congress will demand more trade concessions than the administration can deliver. However, the President himself has been partly responsible for this protectionist mood in Congress; he

has yielded to demands for special protection from such favored industries as textiles, steel and oil.

If this country is to move back toward liberal trade, the President will have to provide greater and more consistent leadership. The Washington agreement implies that the United States can resolve the more basic issues in its trading relations with Europe only by working "in a framework of mutual cooperation." This spirit is essential to avoiding the dangers of a splitting of the Western world into antagonistic monetary and trade blocs.

Despite the uncertainties and the enormous tasks remaining, there is cause for much satisfaction in the immediate monetary arrangement. Germany and Japan deserve particular credit for their contributions to a realignment that will give this country great hopes of regaining balance-of-payments equilibrium.

Secretary of the Treasury Connally deserves credit for making a virtue out of necessity by getting other nations to accept so large a dollar devaluation as 8.75 percent. This, in combination with the upvaluation of other currencies, will come close to achieving the overall spread of 11 percent between the dollar and other currencies that Mr. Connally had sought in Rome.

Wider bands of fluctuation around the new parities will make the monetary system somewhat more flexible, although it is regrettable that the bands were widened only to 2.5 percent. In the future reform of the system, there should be greater flexibility around parities.

The administration was right to link the trade issue to the desired monetary realignment. It was wrong, however, to try to compel others to submit to U.S. terms. The greatest achievement of the Washington agreement—if it lasts—could be the general recognition of the urgency for the United States, Europe and Japan to work more closely together in the future than they have in the past. Recognizing the common dangers of prolonged economic uncertainty and of hostility, the nations have at last come to terms—and, as Mr. Nixon put it, "the whole free world has won."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Choice for Egypt and Israel

President Sadat needed a boost over the obstacle posed by his insistence that 1971 be Egypt's "year of decision." He got it in a General Assembly resolution calling on Israel in effect to give up the whole Sinai. While the United States abstained, the Israelis rejected the resolution because it implemented—it won't be—it would deny them the negotiated borders they seek. They argued that passage would license Egypt to resume fire. In fact, passage licenses Egypt to hold its fire. Mr. Sadat can portray the resolution to his people as a major step toward recovery of Sinai and toward the isolation of Israel.

Israel needed a boost, too. It needed assurance from the United States that its principal weapons requests, especially for Phantoms, would not be shelved indefinitely while American diplomats tried to arrange its full withdrawal from Sinai by a method—American pressure—that Israel regards as unwelcome. This was Mrs. Meir's purpose in her visit earlier this month. She left, if not satisfied, then in muted anxiety. Apparently, enough planes and enough hints of more planes are going into the supply and diplomatic pipelines to somewhat calm the Israelis and to signal the Egyptians and Russians that Washington is not ducking out.

To judge by his recent interviews, Mr.

Sadat is full of fresh gloom about whether the United States has the stuff to squeeze Israel back into its pre-1967 borders. We hope his apprehensions are confirmed by unfolding American policy. The administration has striven hard to design and engineer a settlement; not only has it failed, it has lost credibility in both Cairo and Tel Aviv. Surely it is time to recognize that over-eager, over-anxious efforts to substitute American judgment for the decisions of countries in the region don't help. Indeed, they hurt; Egypt gets big eyes and Israel panics. Peace remains a stranger.

Why doesn't Egypt put Israel on the spot and simply state that it is ready to negotiate directly? That would call Israel's hand and force it to make the hard territorial choices it has been able to postpone for 4 1/2 years. Or why doesn't Israel launch a pre-emptive diplomatic strike of its own by announcing that it will withdraw unilaterally to the passes behind the Suez Canal, reserving the right to patrol the evacuated territory to keep it demilitarized and the right to return to the canal if Israeli ships are not allowed through. These are just two ideas among a range of possibilities that Egypt and Israel might consider in order to move toward the only settlement worth having over the long haul—a settlement of their own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

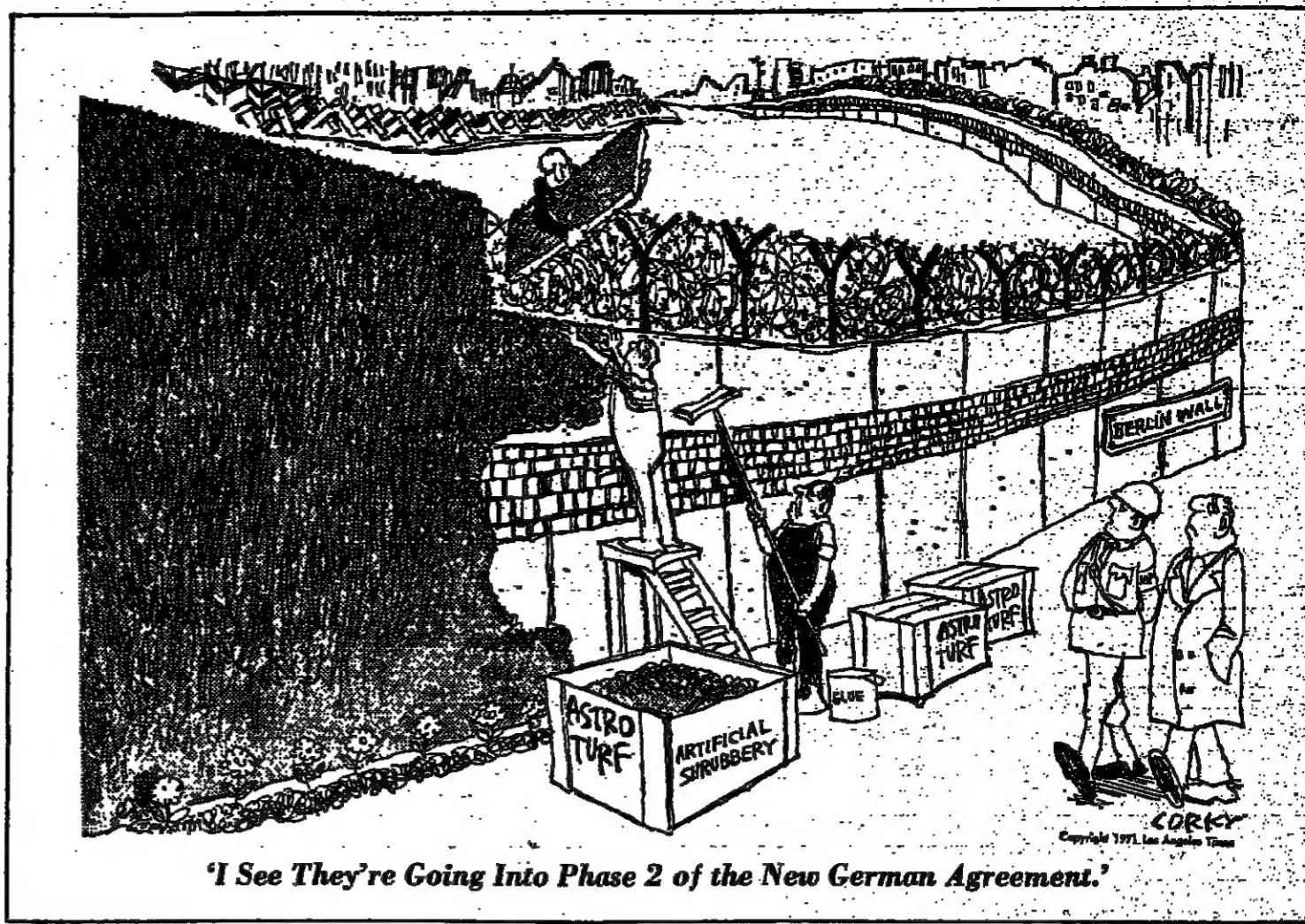
December 21, 1896

VIENNA—According to private letters from Moscow, the agitation among the students there is assuming alarming proportions and the city has been put under martial law. A few days ago a large body of students made a threatening demonstration and attacked the sentries stationed in the streets. This was followed by numerous arrests, and three of the ringleaders were tried under military law. One of them was sentenced to death and the others to 12 years of penal servitude.

Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1921

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—The reply of Chile to the last Peruvian note on the Tacna and Arica dispute is believed to be couched in conciliatory terms, accepting the proposal of the Peruvian government to refer the whole question to an independent arbitrator. If this is so and the Chilean government abides by the decisions of this independent observer on the question of the plebiscite, then the future for the area is promising. The independent observer could be the United States.



'I See They're Going Into Phase 2 of the New German Agreement.'

Is There a Sweden in Europe's Future?

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM—Sweden, wrapped in neutrality for more than 150 years and now steering a comfortable course between East and West, is anxious and uneasy about its role in a rapidly changing Europe.

With the government hesitant about joining the European Economic Community because of the tradition of neutrality and with tensions easing in Central Europe, officials are asking blunt questions: Is neutrality proving less and less useful? Will Sweden be left out in the cold, especially if its Nordic neighbors, Norway and Denmark, join the Common Market? Is Sweden's international role rapidly dwindling?

Beyond this, Sweden is shaken by economic and political troubles caused, in part, by uncertainty about the nation's ties to the EEC. Unemployment, at about 3 percent, is at its highest level in 35 years. Prices have climbed nearly 30 percent in five years.

Olof Palme, the ebullient leftist premier, has suffered a sharp decline in recent opinion polls and the opposition seriously threatens his Social Democratic party, in power for 40 years.

Not Greatly Loved

"It comes as a shock to many of us to realize that in Europe, at least, we're not all that loved," said Wilhelm Paces, director of the department of international affairs of the Federation of Swedish Industries, representing 80 percent of employers. "On the international scene there seems to be an irritation with us now, with our grand manner, with our lecturing certain countries about what's right and wrong, with our annoying people like a mosquito annoys them."

"We're not quite credible any more," he added. "We're like second-rate actors, a bit threadbare."

Mr. Paces disagreed. "We have our identity in Europe," the 44-year-old premier said. "We have played and will play a stabilizing role. Maybe Central Europe is stabilized, but what about Northern Europe? Or the Mediterranean? We are a force of stability in Europe."

Perhaps the pivotal dispute in Sweden is the complex and emotional discussion about entering the Common Market. What confronts the Swedes is that they must somehow reach an arrangement with the enlarged community, to include Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland. These and the six present members account for 70 percent of Sweden's markets.

To apply for full membership is anathema to the Swedish government because it would end the nation's image as a neutral. The Common Market countries aim at eventual political union and all except Ireland are in NATO.

"When people spoke of military cooperation, it was quite clear we would not be a member," Mr. Paces explained. "It would leave us without freedom of action. It would be inconsistent with our neutrality. We want as close cooperation as possible and we will get it."

Link to Market

Mr. Paces and his government hope for some link to the Common Market based on free trade in certain industrial goods. This will be a starting point for negotiations over the next few years.

Meanwhile, the mood in this country of eight million people—with the highest per capita income in Europe (\$3,886 last year)—and the highest personal taxes—remains uncertain, even fearful. "It will be difficult for Sweden to accept a beggar's solution," said Gunnar Helén, leader of one of the main opposition parties, the Liberals.

Claes-Erik Odhner, head of the economic and social department of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation, representing 1.7 million blue-collar workers, said:

"Certainly there's a feeling among business people that Sweden will be left behind, that events will overtake us. The labor movement and diplomats have been asked to leave the conference room when international meetings involve Common Market countries who want to discuss policy. This has shocked us. It's humiliating."

Although few public figures would call for an end to neutrality—such a move would probably cause a political uproar—there have been demands for a re-evaluation and definition of the traditional policy, especially in terms of improved East-West relations and the enlargement of the biggest trading bloc in the world. Officials shudder at the thought of Swedish industries competing with a community of 260 million persons.

A powerful conservative paper, Svenska Dagbladet, said recently that "the strong winds of change are blowing over Europe" and that entry into the Common Market may be "closer than we now think." Some politicians have urged that the neutrality question be discussed.

The Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning, a newspaper equivalent to the Wall Street Journal, said in a series of widely discussed editorials that "the time has come to look into alternative definitions" of neutrality and that the government's "sorrowful dilemma could have been avoided if, at an early stage, one had tried to analyze what our intention to stay free of alliances and neutral in war really means in a new Europe and a new Common Market."

As a result of the economic uncertainty about Sweden's links to the Common Market, coupled with the inflation and the high taxes, the once smoothly running welfare state has been beset by labor strife and political and social turmoil.

Enrollment at the five universities dropped by almost 10,000.

Letters

Greek Situation

I have been following with great interest the assessment on the Greek situation from various experts living in America or New Delhi.

They seem to be quite sure that the Greeks are happy with the present regime. Through various guessing games, they have come to that conclusion.

I do not doubt that their counterparts in the East believe that the people of Czechoslovakia are also perfectly satisfied. And I ask you: Isn't it time that honest people realize that they have not the right to speak on behalf of those who have been brutally alienated?

HELEN VLACHOS.

London.

Soviet Vetoes

Mr. K.C. Joseph (DET, Dec. 9), who believes that the Soviet Union manifested its repugnance for partnership by voting against the recent UN resolution on Pakistan, is either naive or he has not been reading his mail lately.

Positions at the Security Council are dictated strictly by national interest, and it was as natural for China to hold off anti-Pakistan motions as for the Soviet Union to make sure that nothing interferes with the efforts of its ally India to dismember Pakistan and create Bangladesh.

Bangladesh should be a handy instrument for the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia, and will no doubt cause some sleepless nights in Peking.

A more interesting question which Mr. Joseph might ask himself is, "What does Moscow want with the spirit of Thatcher?"

JOHN A. BOVEY Jr.
The Hague.

partly because college graduates have been unable to find jobs since industrial needs have not kept pace with the rapid growth in higher education.

Young Swedes who have surged into cities in recent years have expressed yearnings to return to the countryside (a recent government poll found 85 percent of young people wanting to live in small towns).

The slogans of critics of the government these days focus on decentralization, deconcentration, defense of the environment and defense of the "little man" against the two "superpowers"—big business and organized labor. Those causes are espoused by the

powerful Center party, now the second largest, representing farmers, small businessmen and the urban middle class, and by the Liberal party.

"We have been fortunate in many respects with our very advanced social welfare," said Mr. Helén, chairman of the Liberals, "but there are difficulties now. To get heat and light we destroy our rivers. To consume more we pollute. We have the heaviest tax load in the world to pay for our welfare. And yet we have not solved so many problems—unemployment, crime, work accidents, drugs."

"We still have so much to do in Sweden," he added.

U.S. War Responsibility

Not to Be Forgotten

By Anthony Lewis

The war could have ended a week earlier, but President Yahya Khan convinced Gen. Niazi (Pakistan) commander in Dacca that China and the United States would intervene.

—Gavin Young in The Observer, London.

LONDON—It would be pleasant to turn to some other subject, but this one will not go away. We shall be living indefinitely with the consequences, human and political, of all that has happened in India and Pakistan over the last nine months.

Least of all should Americans forget. Every day makes clearer their government's share of responsibility for the tragedy, and every day raises more disturbing questions about the way American policy is made.

That is the really worrying point about the recent White House briefings that led to a newspaper quarrel over identifying sources. The purpose of the briefings was to justify the American position in the Indo-Pakistani dispute. Their effect was to suggest that the two principal authors of American foreign policy, Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, live in a world of self-indulgent fantasy.

Thus, according to the authorized version, the United States was able to exercise a moderating influence over Yahya Khan by saying nothing publicly when he arrested the elected leader of East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and had his troops murder thousands of Bengalis and turn millions into refugees. This influence over Yahya was maintained by having the United States totally endorse the Pakistani view of the war, denouncing the Indians as aggressors.

The fact, as opposed to fantasy, is that unconditional American support prolonged Yahya Khan's misadventure. That is dramatically demonstrated in an account by Gavin Young, a British reporter of measured temperament who spent the 14 days of the war in Dacca and in close touch with A.A.K. Niazi and other Pakistani generals.

Young writes in The Observer that the generals in the East were ready to ask for a ceasefire on Dec. 10 and for a "peaceful transfer of power" to the elected Bengali leaders. They messaged Yahya, but he replied with the story that China and America were about to intervene militarily on Pakistan's side. Niazi, says Young, threw up his hands and said happily, "We are off the hook." That ended the hopes of an early cease-fire.

The position of Sheikh Mujibur is another revealing matter. The United States never criticized his arrest, apparently believing that Yahya Khan had no political alternative. But now the former commander in chief of the Pakistan Air Force, Asghar Khan, a politician who is hardly an Indian stooge, has said that Yahya should never have arrested Mujibur and could have made a political settlement with him.

With the war over, the Indian administration came up with its ingenious new export-finance certification. It had prevented an all-out Indian assault in the West and, by warning the Indians and their Soviet supporters of possible retribution. That was said to be the import of the talk about canceling Nixon's trip to Moscow and of the movement of the aircraft carrier Enterprise to the Bay of Bengal.

Such boasting is inappropriate in the diplomacy of a great power even if the claims are convincing, and they are not. The Russians in this case have hardly been hotheaded who needed to be cooled down by the United States. The best evidence is that, far from urging their Indian allies to war, their urgent request—certainly that is believed by British officials, who have no inordinate admiration for the Soviets—

A Sober Group

As for the Indians, it is doubtless true that they are hawkish among them. But the correspondents who have dealt with the leading Indian generals have found them a sober group, with an understanding and even sympathy for the Pakistanis and no desire to crush their country. Very few armies have fought a war under such difficult emotional circumstances with so much control.

The uncontrolled brutality has in fact been on the other side. Can anyone doubt that? Outside Dacca the Bengalis have found the bodies of 200 of their leading intellectuals, bayoneted, choked or shot before the Indian troops arrived. That discovery has an immediacy that arouses horror, but Pakistanis know that they began. Will they face that reality now, or will they go on with their private fantasy of righteous American influence that no one else can see?

Perhaps we shall find Democratic voters in the next two dozen primaries are divided, so confused, as to the way for a convention nation of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

The polls do tell us a good deal about the public mood but primaries can tell us a lot more. There are a good many questions about the primary system especially their financing. But the post-World War II years primaries have served the nation rather well. It seems to me would have a guess the system will be true in 1972.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Primaries Still Serve A Purpose

By Chalmers Roberts

WASHINGTON—

(That) when the primaries are through, we are going to have a pretty clear idea as to who is going to be the nominee, said Sen. John F. Kennedy Jan. 9, 1960, in announcing candidacy for the presidency. And it turned out he was.

Now the United States is producing another of those political extravaganzas, looks as if it will produce a major election to primaries. Primaries are held in only Democratic party. But it is always true.

Among the world's democracies where the public has a say about who will be the nation's only the United States includes in this preliminary to the final choice. Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union would be through party machinery.

Capacity Shown

The capacity of primary make or break a candidate first conclusively demonstrated in the Wisconsin Republican primary of 1944. There, Mr. William, making a bid for a nomination, ran against Gov. Douglas MacArthur, Thomas H. Dewey and Gov. Harold Stassen. When Stassen bowed out, Mr. Dewey was knocked out by Mr. MacArthur in the 1948 primary. Stassen later became a joke as perennial candidate but he was still a serious first nominee in 1948. In 1952, Mr. Eisenhower's immediate victory was due to Mr. Stassen's defeat in the Wisconsin primary. On the Democratic side, Sen. Estes Kefauver lost to Mr. Harry Truman in Hampshire before Mr. Truman bowed out, something that did not quite the same as Eugene McCarthy's showing the same state in 1968 as President Johnson.

These condensed bits of history are simply a reminder that primaries will have a great effect on the election of Democratic candidate to President Nixon next November. But primaries have more than that.

Neither Truman in 1948 nor Johnson in 1968 conceded the showing of their rival. Mr. Kefauver influenced decisions not to run again. Mr. Kefauver called primary "eye wash" and President Johnson said he was dropping out of the race. But primaries demonstrated the great public classification of an incumbent President. Mr. Kefauver and Stassen defeated ready, able and Gov. Rockefeller's 1954 defeat in California by Sen. Barry Goldwater showed that the voters in that state at least were looking for new faces.

It has always seemed to me that the two chief virtues of primaries are that they keep the voters in the picture and that they help to clarify public attitude on the great issues, foreign and domestic. In first category was the meeting of George Romney in New Hampshire in 1968. In the second were the performances of J. F. Kennedy in 1960 and of Barry Goldwater in 1964, to cite perhaps the two most obvious cases.

J.F.K. campaigned the country striking a responsive chord. He "let's get America moving again" and he demonstrated skill as well as style and guts. In turn, he learned about poverty by campaigning in Virginia. Goldwater showed conservatism by his remarks about social security, TVA nuclear weapons. Such are a clear image for the general election.

The Major Issue

In the 1972 primaries we will see in the reaction to Mr. Muskie, Jackson and McGovern which issues are most on public mind, and in what we shall see. If Sen. Humphrey plunges in, whether the public will go for a retreat. And all get a better view of Mr. Ford and Lindsay and a study of George Wallace.

Perhaps we shall find Democratic voters in the next two dozen primaries are divided, so confused, as to the way for a convention nation of Sen. Edward Kennedy. The polls do tell us a good deal about the public mood but primaries can tell us a lot more. There are a good many questions about the primary system especially their financing. But the post-World War II years primaries have served the nation rather well. It seems to me would have a guess the system will be true in 1972.

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DARING YOUNG MAN—Flyer Ladislav Bezak (right) talking to police in Nuremberg.

In Self-Assembled Plane

Czech Escapee Describes How He Outwitted Gun-Blazing Jet

NUREMBERG, Dec. 20 (UPI).—

A former world aerobatics
champion described today how he
outwitted the pilot of a Czechoslovak
jet which tried to
down his light plane as he fled
with his family to the West.

Ladislav Bezak, an airline
pilot who was world aerobatics
champion in 1969, told West
German television viewers that
the violent maneuver into which
he turned his overloaded plane
threw his wife and four young
sons against the aircraft's canopy.

His story, in broken German,
described his flight yesterday
from an airfield near Prague to
Nuremberg. He fled in a two-seat
Zlin-236 plane, which he assem-
bled himself from parts.

Mr. Bezak, 39, said that when
he saw the missile flashes from
the MIG's cannon he pointed his
overloaded plane into a steep dive.
"Family hung on plexiglass, the
children cried and wife said, 'It's
all over, better return,'" he re-
called.

But the stunt flier said he
thought he had a good chance in
his slow, maneuverable plane. He
knew he had to seek cover before
the MIG completed its
turn and made another firing
pass at him, but the nearest
cloud was too far away to reach
immediately.

So he headed his plane in an-
other direction momentarily to
fool the MIG pilot into thinking
he was obeying orders to return
and then made it into the clouds
as the jet was making another
turn.

Mr. Bezak landed his plane
safely at Nuremberg and sought
asylum in West Germany for
himself, his 27-year-old wife
Maria, and sons Ladislav, 8,
Andre, 6, and twins Martin and
Roman, 7.

He said he fled simply from po-
litical motives. "With us (Czechoslovaks), one is persecuted if
one only says something against
the government," Mr. Bezak said.

here as one of the main outlets
of illegal drugs to the United
States.

The European countries, which
have agreed to cooperate in the
anti-drug war, are Britain, Bel-
gium, Austria, Bulgaria, the
Netherlands, Luxembourg, Spain,
Yugoslavia, Ireland, Czechoslova-
kia, Italy, Switzerland, West Ger-
many and Hungary.

Customs Meetings
The agreement followed meet-
ings of customs officials in Paris
and Vienna during the last two
weeks. U.S. Treasury officials
here said they expect that the
European countries will hold fur-
ther meetings to discuss what else
they can do to reduce drug smug-
gling.

U.S. Customs Commissioner
Myles Ambrose, who attended
the Paris and Vienna meetings,
said that all the countries rep-
resented were potential transit
routes for the smuggling of
drugs to the United States.

He said that he was particu-
larly pleased by the attitude
taken by the countries that had
little or no drug problem at
home.

Mr. Ambrose said that before
the Paris meeting he met Alain
Prate, director-general of French
customs, and found the same un-
derstanding and cooperative at-
titude toward the drug-smuggling
problem as he encountered at
the meetings.

Wheat Sale to China
Is Canada's Biggest

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 (UPI).—
The Canadian government has
announced the largest sale of
wheat it ever made under a single
contract—117 million bushels,
worth between 185 and 200 mil-
lion Canadian dollars—to China.

Wheat Board commissioners
Charles Gibbings and Robert
Esdaile spent several weeks in
Peking negotiating the deal, which
was announced over the weekend
by Otto Lang, the minister re-
sponsible for the wheat board, in
Saskatoon.

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He said he would like to con-
tinue flying in West Germany.

Hungarian Defects
BONN, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Zoltan
Nemere, world fencing champion
in 1965 and a member of Hun-
gary's gold medal-winning team
at the Tokyo and Mexico City
Olympics, said today he has asked
for asylum in West Germany.

Mr. Nemere, 23, a dentist, said
he had requested asylum from
the authorities only for family
reasons. He said he had made
the decision so that he could live
permanently with his German
wife, and their two-year-old
daughter.

Although he had been allowed
to visit his wife often and she
could visit him in Budapest, the
constant East-West journeying
made normal married life impos-
sible, he said.

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Jackrabbits Of Idaho to Roam in Italy

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Dec.
20 (AP).—The rabbit man
from Italy is back.

Noreo Battistuzzi, who op-
erates a lucrative business by
carrying Idaho jackrabbits to
Italy to stock hunting regions,
arrived in Salt Lake City last
weekend and planned to visit
Boise and Twin Falls. Mr.
Battistuzzi pays \$1 to \$1.50 a
head for live rabbits, which
arrive in Milan 36 hours after
they leave Twin Falls.

Mr. Battistuzzi, making his
third trip to Idaho, is arrang-
ing a rabbit hunt that will
begin in this area next week.
He expects to get thousands
of jackrabbits from school-
children who brave snow and
freezing temperatures to earn
extra cash while on vacation.

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N.Y. Racket: Fake Identity Documents

Some Are Stolen, Some Are Forged

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK (NYT).—Organ-
ized crime figures are going into
the business of selling a vast
variety of official identification
documents, according to law en-
forcement officials.

The documents include birth
certificates, drivers' licenses, di-
plomas, armed forces' discharges.
Some of the documents are coun-
terfeit, but most are the real
thing, stolen from government of-
fices or printing houses, accord-
ing to Edward J. McLaughlin,
chief counsel of the State Joint
Legislative Committee on Crime.

Confidence men use identifica-
tion cards to cash bad checks and
commit other frauds. Car-theft
rings use drivers' licenses and car
registrations to dispose of stolen
cars easily and quickly.

But the largest market for some
of these documents consists of
individuals with no criminal con-
nections. Many drivers' licenses,
for example, are bought by non-
English-speaking persons who are
not able to pass the written parts
of license examinations.

Individuals who never finished
high school or college buy blank
diplomas and degrees and have
their names filled in so that they
can try for better jobs.

Traditionally the market in
such documents was served by
independents who had no links
to organized crime except that its
members were sometimes their
customers.

But Mr. McLaughlin said that
organized-crime figures—encour-
aged by the growing demand
for documents—were going into
the racket themselves.

With their well-developed con-
tacts, the gangsters are able to
obtain certain kinds of identifica-
tion instruments, such as police
badges, that were often beyond
the reach of the independents.

Wholesale Activity
The gangsters concentrate pri-
marily on the wholesale end of
the racket. They arrange to buy
blocks of documents from inside
contacts and then sell them to
retailers.

The retailers sell them to in-
dividual customers at a large
mark-up.

An underworld informant, who
recently inquired about the pos-
sibility of purchasing blocks of
four typical documents, has quot-
ed the following wholesale prices:

N.Y. driver's license, \$20; N.Y.
car registration, \$40; Army dis-
charge card, \$50; Social Security
card, \$15.

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A POSTMAN WITH A FOLLOWING—A Hartford, Conn., mailman with group of neighborhood dogs, six or seven in all, who make it a daily routine to accompany him on his "appointed rounds" and like to see that the mail gets through.

As UN Winds Up Annual Debate

China Still Reticent on Disarmament Talks

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec.
20 (NYT).—The General As-
sembly has wound up its annual
disarmament debate with 14
new resolutions, but with no hint
that China wants to sit down at
the negotiating table here or in
Geneva.

The General conference of 25
nations plans to meet Feb. 23,
and its members intend to keep
probing for ways of bringing
Feking into arms discussions.

Three of the 14 proposals ap-
proved a call for a halt in nuclear
testing, reflecting the small
power's protest that the United
States and the Soviet Union
continue their underground ex-
periments and pointedly reproach-
ing China and France for testing
in the atmosphere.

Only China and its ally, Al-
bania, voted against a resolution
calling for a halt to all tests by
Aug. 8, 1972, which marks the 10th
anniversary of the treaty banning
tests in the atmosphere, space
and underwater. The United
States, Britain, the Soviet Union
and France were among 30 coun-
tries abstaining.

China justified its opposition
with the argument that it must
develop its nuclear capability as a
defense against Soviet and
American "nuclear blackmail." It
demanded that both give pledges,
as it has done, not to be the
first to use atomic weapons.

"China today," remarked one
expert, "is behaving like the
Soviet Union in the 1950s, when
Moscow's aim was to catch up

to the United States and it made
unacceptable demands that Wash-
ington ban the bomb and destroy
American stockpiles."

Delegation sources said that
the Soviet Union and the
United States avoided any private
overtures to China, leaving it
to others, principally Pakistan,
Romania, Mexico and Canada to
sound out Peking's delegates.

One leading Western negotiator
saw some encouragement in
China's willingness last Thursday
to have the assembly approve a
Mexican-Romanian proposal for
a world disarmament conference.

The Western powers themselves
have been cool to the conference
concept and regard it, as one
Westerner remarked, as "just
another place to blow off steam."

They do feel, however, that
Feking, joining in approving the
Mexican-Romanian proposal,
showed a little more flexibility
than before.

Disarmament experts maintain
that serious work cannot be ac-
complished in a conference
setting of 130 or more countries
and prefer the Geneva arrange-
ment.

While members of the Geneva
group are not overly optimistic
about China relenting, they are
working on ways of making this
form more acceptable. Mainly,
this involves doing away with
the present arrangement of hav-
ing Soviet and American co-
chairmen.

Environment Talks
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec.
20 (UPI).—The General Assem-

bly today voted overwhelmingly
to hold the 1972 environment
conference in Stockholm next
summer, despite Soviet bloc ef-
orts to postpone it for one year
because East Germany is not
being invited.

The assembly voted 104 in
favor, nine against (the Soviet
bloc nations), with seven absten-
tions to approve arrangements
for the June conference.

Before the vote, Soviet delegate
E. N. Mokryev warned that if
the conference is held next year
without East Germany's partici-
pation, the Soviet bloc nations
may not attend it.

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BRUSSELS

Schwarzkopf's Farewell to Opera

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Elisabeth Schwarzkopf is saying her good-byes to the opera stage, and the six performances she is giving through Dec. 31 are making the venerable Théâtre de la Monnaie the temporary capital of the operatic world.

To judge from the emotional welcome and farewell she received yesterday at the second performance of her special program, a lot of people regarded this event not only as a personal tribute to one of the authentic great ladies of the operatic stage, but as a symbol of the passing of an era.

And with some justice, for the soprano, who made her debut in prewar Berlin as a flower maiden in "Parsifal," was one of the principals in the golden era of the Vienna State Opera that spanned the decade from the end of the war to the mid-1960s. She was the Countess Almaviva, the Donna Elvira, the Fiordiligi in the performances and recordings that set a standard for Mozart opera that still is valid.

But above all, she is remembered in Vienna and elsewhere as the Marchallin in Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," and the cornerstone of the all-Strauss farewell program here was Act I of this opera, with a new set and staging for the occasion.

Nostalgia was not required to appreciate the mastery of this performance, but it was unavoidable in the sensitivity to words and mood and in the implied parallel of the Marchallin's farewell to youth and resignation to the end of a special love. All the other elements in this performance were equal to the occasion.

—Janis Martin's buoyant and forthright Octavian, Franz Mazura's robustly vulgar Baron Ochs, Ulrich Baumgartner's traditional and sensible staging, and Thierry Bosquet's pale blue and silver bedroom and extravagantly imaginative costumes.

The evening began with the soprano entering through the auditorium, crossing the orchestra pit over a red-carpeted bridge to a flower-covered stage to sing five Strauss songs with orchestra accompaniment. She had excused herself for the possible effects of an indisposition, and indeed her singing in this first part was sometimes effortful. And although George Sebastian's musical direction, knowing it was less effective than in the opera, and instead of that silvery soprano riding on Strauss's bed of orchestral sound, it was often hidden behind a wall of sound.

A reminder of how it might have been came during a performance of Maurice Béjart's ballet "Serat-ce la Mort" which is done to the Schwarzkopf recording of Strauss's "Four Last Songs."

Although Schwarzkopf is taking herself out of the theater, taking the theater out of Schwarzkopf is another matter. She is only saying good-bye to the imperfect world of opera—she will continue to live in the more personal and more intense world of the lied.

The defendants' lawyer said they "recognize that these men behaved in their country's time of crisis with both honor and integrity, and are, therefore, willingly making" an apology.

These passages suggested that after the fall of France, Dominique Albert Leclerc and Gilbert Walter Devant attached to former Premier Paul Reynaud—tried to leave the country with money and jewelry and were subsequently jailed.

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Dow and Volume Rise After Currency Accord

McCrocken, who is shortly to retire as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, has been arguing in recent months that "there is now recognition that the world has not just a dollar problem, but a system problem with a dollar sign."

There has been a tendency over the years, on balance, Mr. McCrocken has said, for other nations to devalue their currencies in relation to the overall standard of value.

And what was the standard, he was asked, "The dollar." Thus, the exchange rate of the dollar was slowly depreciated by the actions of others, and this—plus our own inflation after 1965—finally overvalued the dollar to the point of producing a basic imbalance in our external trade and competitive position."

been set, and after the meritable rush back to the dollar, world money markets should calm down.

Hard Work Ahead

This should allow the experts to settle down to hard work on the many issues with which the Washington meeting did not, and could not, deal.

What will be the structure of the international monetary system of the 1970s and 1980s? What will happen to the more than \$60 billion now reluctantly held by foreign central banks? In the years ahead, how will nations define the values of their currencies, one to the other? In what form will they hold reserves to protect the values of their currencies? How will the growth of the world's money supply be regulated?

All of these questions are highly technical, but the skill with which they are resolved will have a great deal of practical bearing on the ability of the world economy to grow, and hence on material wellbeing everywhere.

Whatever else, analysts are convinced that the monetary system of the future will have to reflect the economic and political balance of the 1970s, as opposed to that of 1944, when the United States held the vast bulk of the world's financial and industrial power.

'A System Problem'

As right as the Bretton Woods system was for its time it adapted poorly to the changing economic realities of the postwar period. Paul W.

U.S. Economists Call

with a gain of 12.21 points, at \$68.04. Another new recovery high since the market began swinging upward on the day after Thanksgiving.

Effect of Accord

Brokers noted that hopes for a settlement of the international monetary crisis had contributed to that upswing. Realization of the agreement announced over the weekend, they said, produced some of the easy-come-to in today's market as some traders sold to nail down profits while others bought in anticipation of future gains.

Volume rose to 23.81 million shares from 13.27 million shares on Friday. Today's turnover was the highest since Aug. 17, when the market was in the mid-t of recovery. President Nixon's Aug. 15 announcement of his new economic program.

Trading activity was inflated by the record volume of 8.87 million shares in the first hour; the previous peak for that period was the 8.86 million shares traded on Aug. 18, the first market session after Mr. Nixon's new economic program speech.

An influx of institutional trading contributed to the increased volume but it did not appear to

4,332,000 Friday.

On the bond market, corporates and government intermediates closed fractionally lower in very quiet trading. Treasury bills closed little changed from opening levels, up 5 to 10 basis points. Corporates closed about 1.8 lower on the day.

The currency-realignment decisions made this weekend had little market impact.

Airline Merger In U.S. Opposed After Hearings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—U.S. Congress Board said, recommending today that the merger of American Airlines and Western Air Lines not be approved.

The recommendation, which must be approved by the full board, said that the merger would seriously disrupt the structure of the U.S. air transportation system.

Specifically, the examiner said, the merger would disrupt the pattern of air traffic moving between the continental United

The examiner, William Madden, also said the merger of Western into American would disrupt the relationship in size between the two companies.

French Fear Trade Harm In New Rates

at a margin of almost 10 to 1 at the peak of the rally. By the end of the day, however, the upside margin had been trimmed to less than 4 to 1.

The mixed pattern was reflected in the day's list of the 15 most-active stocks, which showed 13 winners and two losers.

One of the gainers had advances of more than a point.

Learjet

from West Germany and Italy, France's two biggest trading partners.

Last year Germany accounted for 20.5 percent of French exports and Italy 11.1 percent. German and Italian goods accounted for 12 percent and 9.2 percent respectively of French imports.

The spread of less than 5 percent between the new deutsche mark and the unchanged franc compares with a differential of about 7 percent previously sought

traders who had previously sold short.

Bouroughs made the biggest jump, climbing 8 1/2 to 197 1/2, high of 159 1/2. Walt Disney Productions climbed 4 1/4, to 131 1/4; Merck rose 4, to 130 3/4; Avon Products climbed 5 1/4, to 107 1/4, and Rohm & Haas advanced 4 1/4, to 113 1/2.

Western Air Lines, actively traded, tumbled \$ 5/8, to 34 1/4, on news that an examiner for the Civil Aeronautics Board had

A black and white line drawing of a Concorde airplane on a runway. Two figures, possibly pilots or ground crew, are standing near the front of the aircraft. The drawing is simple, with bold lines and no shading.

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to be dramatic, is also expected to hurt French exports and service competitiveness.

The direct impact on U.S.-French trade from the larger-than-expected dollar devaluation is not considered very important. The United States last year accounted for 5.3 percent of French exports, and 9.8 percent of imports.

German Industry Gird

COLOGNE, West Germany, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—The West German Federation of Industry said today that the realignment of currency parities will greatly help German industry because it enables it to calculate export and import costs on a firm basis.

Wolfgang Eichel, president of the City Bank, said that the new measures should result in international

Robert V. Roeder, Brown Brothers' former under secretary of the Treasury, characterized the movement as "a tremendous step."

He said: "It is the most excellent relationship between the currencies, only the disparity between dollar and other currencies has been reduced. It is a basis for confidence and renders it possible that countries hitherto in the handling of their affairs."

Wolfgang Eichel

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
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100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge
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[illegible]

Foreign Stock Index

1700	Dynam	4.5	34	57	—	Amsterdam	102.6	103.1	124.0
1700	Francor	4.75	4.5	8.5	—	Brussels	96.98	97.87	106.74
230	GI Cdn Oil	5.50	5.50	5.50	—	Frankfurt	126.62	123.77	146.14
5130	GI Plain	30.75	39.50	36.57	+27	London 30	488.5	488.5	488.5
4900	Nat Petro	2.44	2.25	2.42	—	London 500	193.15	193.20	193.20
			8.37	7.62	—	Antwerp	47.34	44.81	50.00

19	Pan. Can. 15.25	50.00	15.25	50.00	Paris	28.00	68.4	104.7
20	Pac. Ocean 11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	Sydney	470.84	471.5	818.51
21	Pacific 11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	Tokyo	470.84	471.5	818.51
22	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	Tokyo (C)	2487.58	2487.58	3740.95
23	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
24	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
25	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
26	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
27	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
28	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
29	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
30	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
31	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
32	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
33	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
34	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
35	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
36	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
37	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
38	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
39	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
40	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
41	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1
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63	5200 P. G. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	London	338.8	337.1	1

Total sales 3,720,000 shares.

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Your financial dealings are international. Is your broker?

MERRILL LYNCH INVITES YOU TO CONSIDER THREE CRITERIA

Being a good broker who has an international office or department is not necessarily the same as being a good international broker. And, as the stresses and complexities of international dealing increase, you may find that you need even more than that. You need to deal with *one fully-rounded financial house*, which can, within the same organization, serve your international needs in brokerage, investment banking, securities research, sale and leaseback financing, economic counselling, and even mergers and acquisitions.

From *any* financial house you seek three virtues:

1. **STRENGTH.** It must offer stability in these testing times, and it must be strong enough to be objective.

2. **COMPETENCE.** Clearly, it must be able to execute your orders efficiently and keep you properly up-to-date with the record of your dealings. And it must be able to meet your requests for information with intelligence and accuracy.

3. **INVENTIVENESS.** It must accept changes in trading conditions—indeed, it should welcome innovation. You want to feel, too, that it is your closest ally in financial problem-solving.

Here we examine briefly the strength, competence and inventiveness of Merrill Lynch as an *international investment firm*.

THE INTERNATIONAL STRENGTH OF MERRILL LYNCH

Merrill Lynch is one of the biggest brokers in Europe. And it is getting bigger. In 1970—a poor year for most brokers on the international scene—Merrill Lynch opened offices in Munich, Dusseldorf and Buenos Aires. Merrill Lynch participates in the majority of Eurobond offerings, and is a major dealer in the Eurodollar aftermarket.

So much for size. Does it mean strength? That's a good question. Sheer size is only useful to you as an investor when it is mobilized to serve your needs; *then* it becomes strength.

Seeing that size means strength is a constant preoccupation throughout Merrill Lynch. The problem is attacked in two ways—which may appear contradictory until you think about them.

1. Strong central management of all Merrill Lynch activities throughout the world. This is seen particularly in the selection, training and conduct of employees.

Your Merrill Lynch executive has come through a process which selects only one executive applicant in ten even to begin training. He has been formally trained to follow the highest standards of the industry, normally in New York.

Like everyone else in Merrill Lynch, his business behaviour is governed very strictly. There are, for example, severe limits to his freedom to trade personally; and no Merrill Lynch executive is paid any direct commission.

2. Full freedom for the executive in any office to call on all the services of Merrill Lynch for you, his client. Without having to refer to any remote head-

quarters, he has, literally, at his fingertips, access to the industry's largest securities research department through the most advanced electronic information systems. Through his private high-speed wire he can consult Tokyo, New York or Toronto for you as quickly from Cannes as from Chicago.

Thus, to a degree unusual in big firms, the whole strength of Merrill Lynch is available to you through any one office, so there is massive international strength behind your international dealings. And Merrill Lynch sees no contradiction between exercising strong central control over the selection and business conduct of your executive, and then recognizing his unusual calibre by giving him unusual man-on-the-spot power to serve you.

Two final points about size, and strength. Merrill Lynch's enormous retail network means that you can often deal in very large blocks without disturbing the market, or your anonymity; but the firm is so strong that it is independent of any single source of income—so not even the biggest deal, or the biggest customer, can affect Merrill Lynch's objectivity.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETENCE OF MERRILL LYNCH

No doubt you have heard a lot about Merrill Lynch's huge investment in electronic equipment; but new customers, however sophisticated, continue to be impressed by its speed and effectiveness. Consider two examples, from opposite ends of the investment scale:

EXAMPLE 1. You walk into your nearest Merrill Lynch office. Ask about a stock. If it is a reasonably well-known U.S. one, the executive you're talking to can press a code and read you off the price in New York at that moment—the closing price, the high, the low, and the number of shares traded today.

Place an order for a security traded on the New York Stock Exchange. He will use his high-speed private wire direct to the floor of the exchange. Not only that, but his order is electronically guided to the Merrill Lynch floorbroker (one of 17 on the New York Stock Exchange) who is nearest the post where that stock is traded. He buys for you, and confirms the order straight away. (Merrill Lynch can't promise that you'll beat the record set when an order from the U.S. West Coast was received, filled and confirmed all within 14 seconds, but your international order will have the same speed and priority as domestic ones.)

Next day an invoice is wired through giving complete details of the transaction. This ability to supply written details quickly provides Merrill Lynch customers with an important control instrument.

EXAMPLE 2. You wish to sell a large block of Eurobonds. In addition to underwriting Eurobond issues, Merrill Lynch maintains an active secondary market in many Eurobond securities through the facilities of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith Trading Services Company S.A. in Geneva. This company is in contact by telex and telephone with leading traders throughout the world and can transmit quotations on over 200 outstanding issues for the benefit of issuers and investors alike. Once again, the scale of Merrill Lynch's retail

operation is such that large blocks can usually be dealt in with little risk of disturbing either the market or your anonymity.

Competence—the ability habitually to get things right. This goal can be achieved by training, and by discipline, and the maximum use of machines for mechanical tasks. In the final analysis a high level of competence means that there is more of your executive available to you for what he is best at; judging your needs, using his skills to help you, offering advice and solid services.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIVENESS OF MERRILL LYNCH

As with the other virtues, this is partly a matter of making the whole of Merrill Lynch effectively available for your international dealings; and partly to do with activities which are specifically international.

Merrill Lynch is inherently an innovative company. One example of the kind of innovation available to international investors is the application of computers to portfolio analysis. Expressed very simply, this is what happens: each common stock in a portfolio has its performance over the past seven years compared, through 55 ratios, with those of 2,200 of the largest U.S. and Canadian companies in our computer data bank. The resulting decile range analysis shows at a glance into which performance range the stock has fallen—and, very often, indicates clear reasons. Never before has so much information been so quickly available to help the executive and the investor with their decisions.

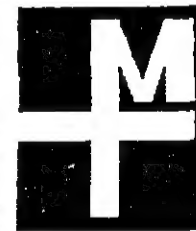
On the purely international front, Merrill Lynch has been particularly well placed to play a creative role in new forms of finance, such as Eurodollar securities—where, for example, the existence of the Merrill Lynch Tokyo operation has facilitated the underwriting of issues of well established Japanese companies who wished to tap Eurodollar funds; these securities thus became more readily available to international investors.

This kind of involvement in the new developments in international finance develops skills which are now eager to be put to further use—as, for example, in the evolution of European shares on a continental basis irrespective of national frontiers.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO NEED FROM YOUR FINANCIAL HOUSE?

Merrill Lynch believes that you are going to demand more than brokerage, or even international brokerage services. That as you need to call on more and more specialized financial services you will find it more convenient to find most of them under the same roof, sharing the same philosophy and high standards. Merrill Lynch, by expansion and diversification, is putting considerable resources into becoming what you are going to need: *a fully-rounded international financial house*.

As an international investor, you may find it useful to consider the criteria of international strength, competence and inventiveness; and to apply them first to your present arrangements, then to those offered by Merrill Lynch.



**MERRILL LYNCH,
PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**
International Ltd.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES: EUROPE: LONDON 25 DAVIES STREET—HAMILTON HOUSE, 1 TEMPLE AVENUE (INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE)—PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCEING LANE (COMMODITY OFFICE)
EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 26 MILAN VIA ULTRICO HOERLI 17 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 94 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 534 ATHENS 17 VALAORITOU STREET
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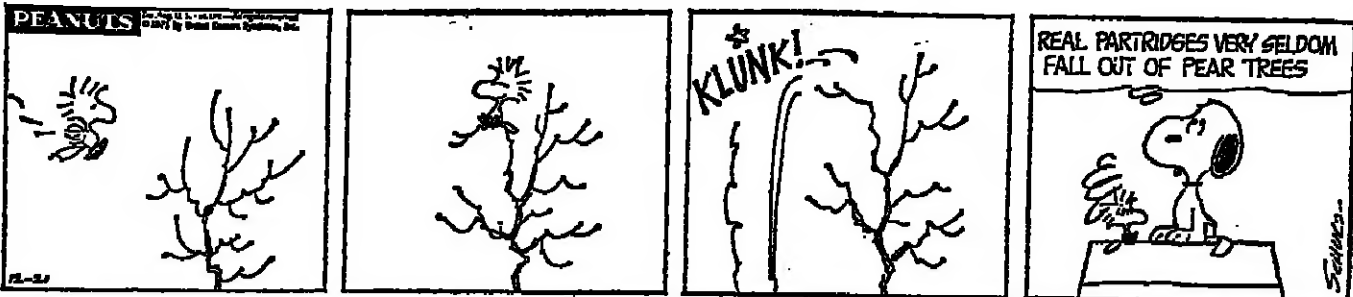
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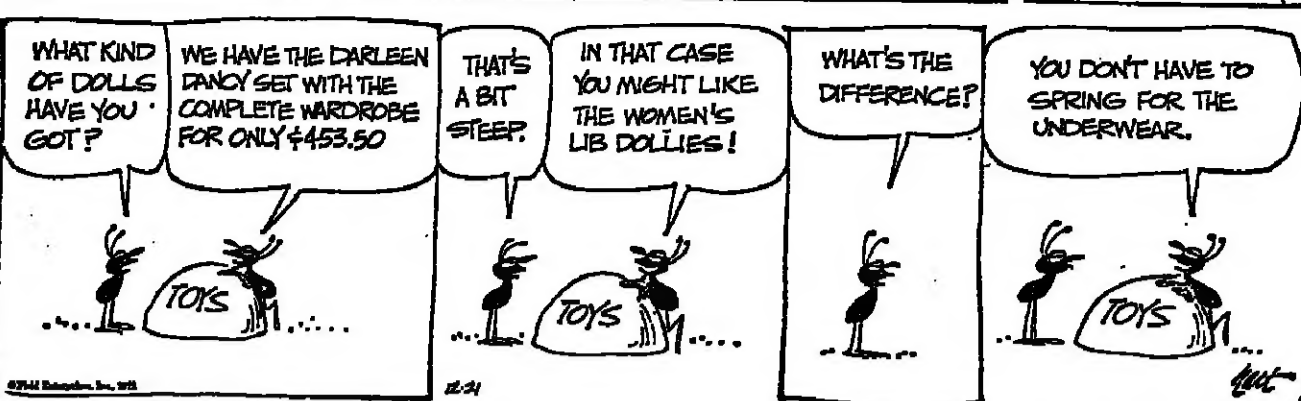
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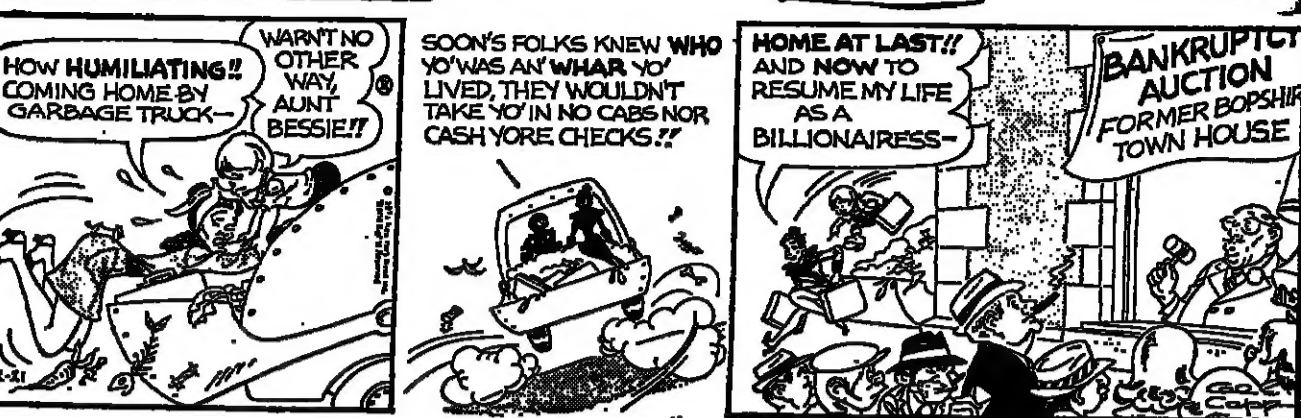
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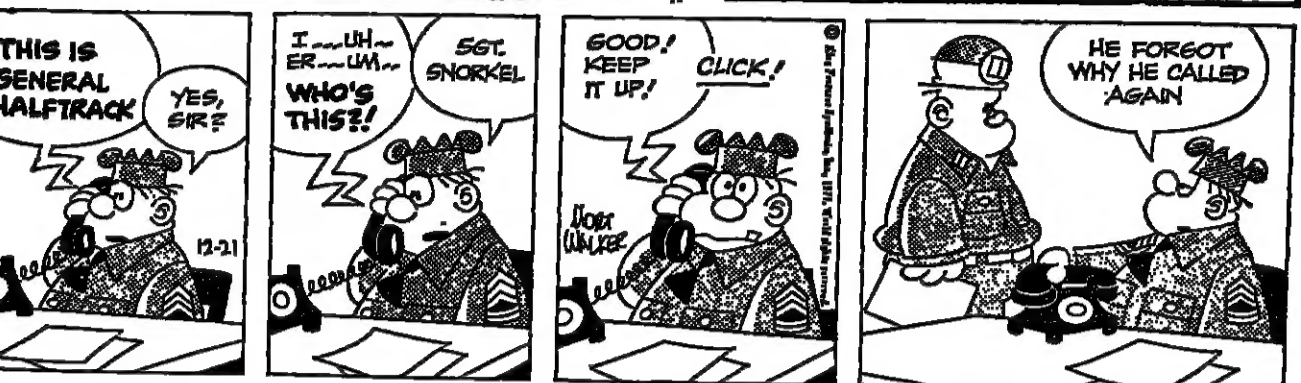
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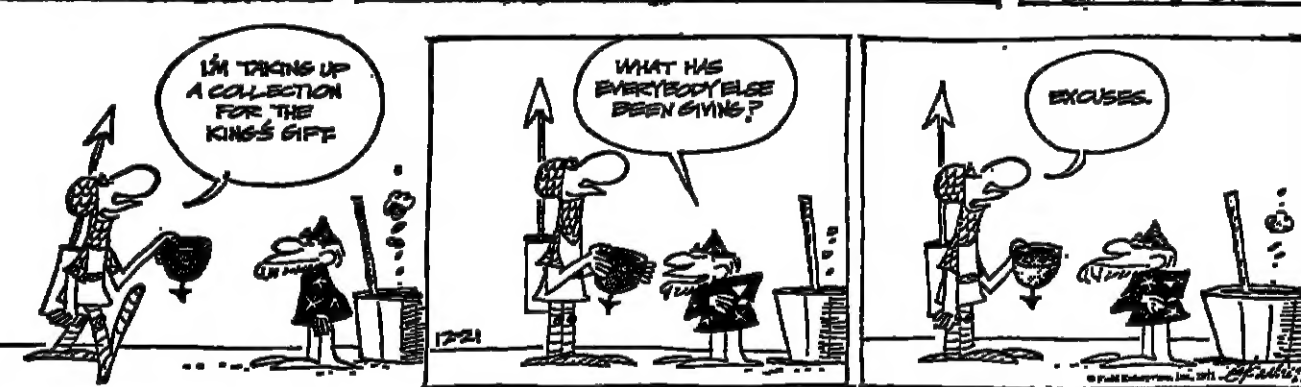
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When West held the diagrammed hand in a recent European Championship match he made a play calculated to win an audience reaction. He was a member of the Portuguese team playing against the Italians who eventually won the title. He succeeded, but unfortunately the reaction from the Vugraph audience consisted of groans rather than cheers.

The bidding took a lively course, as shown, and West led a heart. The declarer played low from dummy, ruffed East's queen and led a trump. To make the contract he had to hope for an even trump division and a winning diamond finesse. But the finesse was due to lose, and the audience had already worked out the result: Down one, and 6 international match points to Portugal, who had just made three spades with the North-South cards in the closed room. However, West chose an unfortunate moment to play to the gallery. He assumed that his partner held the diamond ace to

justify the overall, and therefore won the trump trick and shifted to the diamond king, trying for a ruff.

The spectators sat up in amazement, and South happily took the diamond king with the ace--to West's discomfort--and led another trump. When the king and ace crashed together it was all over. The declarer had a club trick to lose, and made his doubled game. Italy gained 10 points on the deal.

West should have considered more carefully the possible location of the two missing aces. East could not have them both, for South would not have had a first-round bid; and South could not have them both, for East would not have had enough to overcall.

On that basis it was clear that East must hold the spade ace and not the diamond ace. If South's spades had been headed by the ace he would not doubt have played that card, or won the first trick in dummy and finessed. Furthermore, West could count three defensive tricks in his hand, with an ace in his partner's hand to make the fourth. He had no business to jeopardize a certainty of defeating the contract in the interests of increasing the penalty.

Today's Hand

NORTH (D)
 ♠ J73
 ♥ A109
 ♦ QJ92
 ♣ K3

EAST
 ♠ K4
 ♥ KQ753
 ♦ K5
 ♣ 10764

SOUTH
 ♠ 1088652
 ♥ A10743
 ♦ Q9
 ♣ Q3

Neither was vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 ♠ 4 ♥

Dbl. Pass 4 ♠ Dbl.

Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
 1. HODIS
 2. TOADS
 3. TUSK
 4. ABERS
 5. TIMLAW
 6. ANTI
 7. NOISE
 8. PEACE
 9. DEFEAT
 10. SEEDLING
 11. NEON
 12. STREETS
 13. THE GREAT
 14. PLO
 15. SEATO
 16. DOSED
 17. GBS
 18. ARCH
 19. CIRCA
 20. BALI
 21. RAB
 22. HORSE
 23. SALON
 24. OTHER
 25. COLON
 26. METRICK
 27. OREANERS
 28. AILATS
 29. EONS
 30. CITED
 31. CONE
 32. TONE
 33. TEASE
 34. LUTE
 35. SPAIS
 36. SLIVAS
 37. EROS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROFUL

EMARK

LUFUES

TOARRO

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Yesterday's Jumble: KNEEL CARGO TINKLE PESTLE
 Answer: A comedown on Broadway--TICKER TAPE.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AFTER reading through several hundred children's books published this year, I found myself bewildered. First of all, by the lack of outstanding quality. How can it be, one wonders, that such an abundant industry produces so little of real excellence? (Is it because children, like Army draftees, have so little to say about what they must consume, which places the industry beyond any true law of supply and demand?) Second of all, by this business of age classifications. What purpose can it possibly serve to distinguish between 12-year-olds and teen-agers, when even picture books are so often more sophisticated than so-called teen-age novels? And third of all, by the continuing upsurge of socially significant books. Does a primer on ecology tell children more about marauding man than "The Walrus and the Carpenter"? Do black children get any benefit from poorly written poetry that happens to be about black subjects? In short, are children's books written for children?

Still, some of this year's books are better than others. "Screwbeetle's Birthday," by John S. Goodall (Clarke & Co., \$2.50). Personally, I felt lukewarm about this picture story about a shrew who gets out of her cozy bed one morning, opens her birthday cards, goes shopping, gets her purse snatched by a culprit mouse and returned by a chivalrous gentleman shrew and spends the rest of her day (and most of the story) celebrating at her birthday party. The crisis came too early for my taste; the colors are too muted. But here is the book that my daughter (aged 2) stole from a pile of hundreds (perhaps because of its compactness?). And she cries over the purse-snatching, loves turning the half pages that open the doors to houses and stores and never tires of pointing out the balloons at the party.

"Gobbie Growl Grunt," by Peter Spier (Doubleday, \$4.95). A year ago, this might have baffled me. Sure, the animals are appealingly drawn and colored, but an entire book of animal noises? No other words but the names of the animals and hundreds of Oof's, Oug's, Ump's, kek kek kek's, Uoooooo's? Moreover, on what authority can Mr. Spier assert that a yak goes "GROONCE"? You may smile, but I honestly didn't know about animal noises. Now, a year later, I can see what a useful book this is.

"Amos & Boris," by William Steig (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$4.50). Some of the charm of this story about the friendship of a whale and a mouse may be too subtle for the very young. For instance, the "savage strength" that Amos the mouse uses to launch his boat. Or his concern about horse mackerels. Or the fact that Boris the whale, while being rolled back into the sea by two elephants, becomes "frazzled with sand." On the other hand, the illustrations are absolutely delicious. And my

daughter, for one, was excited to learn that the mouse had taken a 90-90 on his ill-fated cruise. On balance, then, this is first-rate, superior even to Mr. Steig's Caldecott Medal-winning "Sylvester and the Magic Pebble."

"A Boy, A Dog, A Frog and a Friend," by Mercer and Marjorie Mayer (Dial, \$2.50). The Mayers may be slipping into formula with this follow-up to "A Boy, A Dog and a Frog" and "Frog, Where Are You?" but the appeal of this latest picture story without words is undeniable. Of course, readers will have to understand death in order to appreciate the turtle's hoax. In fact it's a deceptively violent little world that the Mayers depict. But there is no blood, no harm done.

"Yellow Yellow," story by Frank Asch. Illustrated by Mark Alan Stamaty (McGraw-Hill, \$2.50). Again, a part of this book seems unusually sophisticated for young children--namely, the cluttered, complex, and often grotesque black-and-white background drawings. But for the very young, the fun will lie in following the single blob of color--a yellow construction helmet--as it wanders around town on the young narrator's head. And older children, and adults, can amuse themselves poring over the visual nonsense in the background--the tin can with "I can" labeled on it, the boy in the barbershop surrounded by an ocean of hair, and so on endlessly and chaotically.

"Mother Goose." The Classical Volland Edition. Rearranged and edited in this form by Rudolph Osipov Grover. Illustrated by Frederick Richardson (Northbrook, Ill., Hubbard Press, \$5.95. Deluxe edition, \$9.95). A revised edition of the oldest Mother Goose in print in the United States (the original was published in 1815), with all of Frederick Richardson's illustrations included, plus 140 new rhymes, bringing the total to 282. If you feel your children should have a Mother Goose, then this is probably the one to get them. Why I cannot say, because looking at Richardson's illustrations overwhelms me with a sense of nostalgia.

"The Slightly Irregular Fire Engine, or The Rithering Thithering Djin," by Donald Barthelme (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$4.95). One morning in 1887, Mathilda discovers a mysterious Chinese house in her backyard. ("Suburban Disturbance," advertises the accompanying 19th-century engraving). Strange sounds emanate from within it--growls, howls, the whispering of elephants, the trumpeting of djinn. Mathilda steps inside. Will Barthelme's insanely reasonable nonsense--his celebration of the tyranny of outmoded visual and verbal forms--appeal to the adult within the child? Perhaps not. But it is certainly a fun for the child within the adult.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times staff book reviewer.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Letters

5 Elephant boy of films

9 Nautical cry

14 First word of "Aeneid"

15 Self-images

16 City on the Meurthe

17 Turns up again

19 Teach

20 Headgear

21 Add extraneous matter

23 Poker term

24 Emmet

25 Right away

28 Roman 202

30 Cotton units: Abbr.

33 Lines off

34 Fair play, in saying

36 Milky gem

37 Discloses

38 Frog, to Cicero

39 Stand of trees

41 Bess's man

42 But, in old Rome

43 majesty

44 Young men about town

45 Take legal action

46 Decamped

47 Beginner

52 Drink

55 Sweet liquid: Var.

56 Clerical title

58 Philosopher

59 Give out

60 Egyptian goddess

61 Attack

62 Headland

63 McCarthy, to friends

DOWN

1 Emporium

2 Scope

3 Modern leader

4 Once around

5 Taken care of

6 Small type

7 Tidal flood

8 U.N. nation

9 Willa Cather's "My..."

10 Leap over

11 Plaster

12 Scott, for one

13 Ancient Medit. port

18 Pub units

22 Careful efforts

23 Anoint

25 Stageaccessories

26 Old coin of Africa

27 Charlie Chan portrayer

28 Certain pitch

29 Indian of Northwest

30 Bed's companion

31 Sudden thrust

32 Sojourns

34 Western art colony

35 Downtown N.Y. street

37 Linage

40 Container for stickum

41 Prefix for tude and potent

44 Outbursts

45 Bony plates

46 End

47 Snakes

48 Ill temper

49 Part of Q.E.D.

50 Theban deity

51 Erie Canal city

52 Handle, in Paris

53 Pork cut

54 Gaelic

57 Light boat

هكذا من النجف

BOOKS Lions Squeak Past Packers Take NFC West Crown

By [Name] Turan
The one that belongs to White Mays during the baseball season. "So what could I do?"

"All Bottled Up"

The play was a pass to Gene Washington, but every linebacker in town was in his house. Everything was all bottled up. Every one was playing so deep in the end zone, all I could do was run with it.

Brodie's run, only his third rushing touchdown of the year but second in two weeks, plus Detroit's unsuccessful attempt on fourth down on its own 40 with 1:17.

The Lions gave up a field goal, then in the fourth quarter, Lions defensive tackle Bob Bell was offside on a third-and-3 play at the Detroit 17.

Detroit got both of its third-quarter scores with assists from the offense. A roughing-the-passer call putting the ball on the 49ers' 15 and pass interference set up first-and-goal on the 3-yard line, making a 1-yard Owens touchdown run possible. An interference ruling gave Detroit first-and-goal on the 1 to set up a 6-yard Charlie Sanders' reception for the next score.

The oddest penalty situation came when Detroit's Ron Jesse apparently had scored on recovery of a bad snap to after punter Jim McCanister late in the third quarter. The officials ruled that illegal procedure had been called against San Francisco before the ball was snapped, called back the touchdown, and gave McCanister another kick. It was that type of a game.

Raiders 21, Broncos 13

Quarterback Darlyle Lamoni hit tight end Raymond Chester on a 67-yard touchdown bomb in the first quarter and Oakland went on to defeat Denver, 21-13, at Oakland.

The Raiders completed the season with an 8-4-2 won-lost-tied record for the second year in a row. Denver finished at 4-6-1. Lamoni, booted throughout the game by the capacity crowd of 54,631, completed 8 of 18 passes for 182 yards but had three interceptions.

The Raiders scored in each of the first two quarters. Lamoni connected with Chester for the first touchdown as Denver defensive back Bill Thompson fell down trying for an interception. Jim Turner's field goal from 14 yards out, following an interception by Charlie Greer, made it 7-3.

Oakland went ahead, 14-3, with a 74-yard scoring march in 12 plays early in the second quarter. Two penalties, including a pass-interference call on the Denver 6, helped score the touchdown. Charlie Smith, who missed most of the season with a leg injury after starting at halfback for the previous three years, scored from the 1-yard line.

NFL Playoffs

Saturday's Games	Sunday's Games
Dallas at Minnesota	Atlanta at Kansas City
San Francisco at Oakland	Baltimore at Cleveland
Washington at San Fran.	Washington at Baltimore
San Diego at Denver	San Diego at Denver
Seattle at Pittsburgh	Seattle at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at New York Giants	Philadelphia at New York Giants
St. Louis at Kansas City	St. Louis at Kansas City
Chicago at Cincinnati	Chicago at Cincinnati
Indianapolis at Baltimore	Indianapolis at Baltimore
San Francisco at Oakland	San Francisco at Oakland
San Diego at Denver	San Diego at Denver
Seattle at Pittsburgh	Seattle at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at New York Giants	Philadelphia at New York Giants
St. Louis at Kansas City	St. Louis at Kansas City
Chicago at Cincinnati	Chicago at Cincinnati
Indianapolis at Baltimore	Indianapolis at Baltimore



CK—Bouttier Sterling of Britain, virtually the 14th round, is sent to the canvas by Bouttier of France, who retained his middleweight title by a knockout in Paris.

Bouttier Knocks Out Sterling Middleweight Title

By [Name] Turan
Claude Bouttier, a 23-year-old Frenchman, virtually the 14th round, is sent to the canvas by Bouttier of France, who retained his middleweight title by a knockout in Paris.

Bouttier, a 23-year-old Frenchman, virtually the 14th round, is sent to the canvas by Bouttier of France, who retained his middleweight title by a knockout in Paris.

oreboard

Now, Russians captured places in the 1500-meter and 500-meter races at the 1971 European Championships in Prague. The Soviet team won the 1500-meter race, with a time of 4:02.2, and the 500-meter race, with a time of 1:18.2.

The British boxer had taken so much punishment in the last three rounds that, as Bouttier escorted him around the ring five minutes after the bout had ended, Sterling collapsed again and had to be carried to his corner.



EXODUS—Rowing crews of Harvard and Yale Universities head past the temple of Karnak, at Luxor, Egypt, en route to a competition of eight on the Nile River. Harvard won the 2,000-meter race with Yale second, Oxford third and Cambridge fourth. Cairo University and Egypt's Ein Shams University trailed.

Rangers' Ratelle Ties North Stars, 1-1

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Jean Ratelle scored his 20th goal of the season and 200th of his National Hockey League career midway through the final period last night to give the New York Rangers a 1-1 tie with the Minnesota North Stars.

Gump Worsley, a former Ranger making his first New York appearance in two seasons, was magnificent in the Minnesota net and appeared on his way to a shutout when Ratelle stole the puck just in front of Worsley and beat the 42-year-old goalie with a short shot.

The Rangers held a 3-point East Division lead on both Montreal and Boston, who also were involved in ties. Second-place Minnesota lost another point to Chicago in the West Division and fell 7 points back.

Sabres 5, Canucks 1

Mike Byers scored two goals and assisted on a third in his home debut as Buffalo outkicked Vancouver, 5-1.

Byers, who was acquired in a trade with the Los Angeles Kings last Thursday, gave the Sabres a 1-0 lead after 48 seconds of the opening period and made it 2-0 on a power play goal at 15:15 of the second period.

Braves 2, Penguins 2

Pittsburgh, trailing by two goals after one period, came back

Final NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division					National Football Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Pittsburgh	10	3	1	.750	San Francisco	10	4	2	.714
Cleveland	9	5	0	.643	San Diego	9	5	0	.643
Buffalo	8	6	0	.571	Los Angeles	8	6	0	.571
Minnesota	7	7	0	.500	San Francisco	7	7	0	.500
Philadelphia	6	8	0	.429	San Francisco	6	8	0	.429
Washington	5	9	0	.357	San Francisco	5	9	0	.357
Atlanta	4	10	0	.286	San Francisco	4	10	0	.286
Denver	3	11	0	.214	San Francisco	3	11	0	.214
Indianapolis	2	12	0	.143	San Francisco	2	12	0	.143
Chicago	1	13	0	.071	San Francisco	1	13	0	.071
Green Bay	0	14	0	.000	San Francisco	0	14	0	.000

5th-Ranked North Carolina to Play In Madrid Basketball Tournament

MADRID, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The fifth-ranked North Carolina college basketball team, which captured the Big Four Tournament last weekend, journeys to Madrid to compete against two Spanish teams and a Chilean team in a holiday tournament that begins Thursday.

The Spanish squads are Real Madrid, the European champion last season, and Juventud-Schweppes of Badalona. Union Espanola of Santiago, Chile, is the other team.

Coach Dean Smith of North Carolina said Real Madrid "is a powerful team and the other Spanish team has players who represented that country in the Olympics. He also noted that "Chile was a strong force in the Pan American Games last summer."

The Spanish Basketball Federation is paying all expenses for the U.S. team, who were selected to represent the United States after their victory in the National Invitational Tournament in New York last year.

North Carolina has a 5-1 won-lost record this season.

Miss Crawford Of Canada Wins Slalom in France

LES CONTAMINES, France, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Canada's Judy Crawford beat a tough field including France's top Alpine women skiers in a special slalom at the European Cup meeting here today.

Miss Crawford, who will be 20 tomorrow, clocked a total time of 92.78 seconds for the two legs to win from Spain's Conchita Puig, who was clocked in 93.24.

Michelle Jacot, Florence Steurer and Jacqueline Bouvier of France were disqualified for missing gates in the first run.

In contrast with the first leg, which was run in perfect weather, the 60-gate second leg was run in dense fog and brought the elimination of Canada's Betsy Clifford, French girls Annie Fomose and Britt Lafforgue and West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier. Miss Clifford had recorded the best time in the first run.

Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Vt., was the best-placed American, finishing fourth with a combined time of 96.41. Sylvia Stump of Switzerland took third in 94.62.

Jockey Mellor Passes 1,000th Steeplechase Victory in Britain

NOTTINGHAM, England, Dec. 20 (UPI)—After 13 straight failures, Stan Mellor became the first National Hunt (steeplechase) jockey in British turf history to ride 1,000 winners.

The 34-year-old son of a Manchester timber merchant won the appropriately named Christmas Spirit Novices Chase Saturday by five lengths on Ouzo, a 4-6-6 favorite, to notch his 1,000th success. The race, over two miles, was worth only 2,275 to the winner.

After a champagne celebration, Mellor racked up two more victories by scoring on Flower Picket and Clear Cut.

In addition to his successes in Britain, Mellor has ridden nine winners in Ireland, three in France, and one each in the United States and Sweden and also has three victories in flat racing.

Miss Henning Again Sweeps Speed Skating

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20 (AP)—Anne Henning continued her domination of the women's trials to choose the U.S. Olympic speed skating squad by winning two more races on the third day of competition, giving her six victories in the six women's heats.

The 18-year-old from Northbrook, Ill., won the 1,000 meters yesterday in 1 minute 26.7 seconds and captured the 500 meters, for which she holds the world record, in 43.3. Sheila Young was second in the 500 for the third straight time, with a 44.5 clocking, and Connie Carpenter was third in 45.8.

Neil Blachford of Northbrook, Ill., maintained his domination of the men's 500 meters with a 38.1 time and Dan Carol of St. Louis, with a 2:11.5 time, did the same in the men's 1,500. Blachford's time equaled the fastest recorded on American ice by Hanny Borjes of Sweden in 1970.

Greg Lyman was second in 40.9 and Pete Shierling took third in 42.2.

Gets 32 Points, 34 Rebounds Chamberlain of Lakers Hoops It Up for No. 25

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Wilt Chamberlain carried Los Angeles to its 25th consecutive National Basketball Association victory last night as the Lakers walloped Philadelphia, 154-132, at Los Angeles.

"When Wilt makes up his mind to go to the hoop," said Philadelphia coach Jack Ramsay, "there's nobody who can stop him, just nobody."

The 7-foot-1, 230-pound center, owner of the NBA single-game scoring record with 100 points, had been a reluctant shooter this year, concentrating on rebounding and defense.

But last night he decided "to go to the hoop," and poured in 32 points as the rampaging Lakers extended their record winning streak.

Chamberlain, the NBA's leading rebounder, also found time to grab 34 rebounds, an NBA single-game high this season, and block 12 shots.

The 154 points equaled Los Angeles' all-time single-game point record as the Lakers boosted their season won-lost record to an amazing 31-3.

"It's just remarkable how we are up for every game," said Los Angeles coach Bill Sharman.

"When you get into a winning streak like this, it's," commented Philadelphia center Bob Rule, "you get the feeling nobody can beat you. It's contagious."

The Lakers led by only 121-119 with 6:48 to play, but they ripped off 16 points in a row with a devastating fast break. Los Angeles had seven players in double figures, led by Chamberlain and Gail Goodrich, who scored 31.

SuperSonics 120, Suns 127

Spencer Haywood hit three straight jump shots midway through an overtime period to give Seattle a decisive lead as the SuperSonics edged Phoenix, 130-127, at Seattle. Haywood, who collected 35 points for the game, scored 18 of Seattle's overtime points. It was 116-101 after regulation time.

Hawks 101, Royals 99

Atlanta held off a late rally by

NBA Standings

ATLANTIC CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	22	10	.688
New York	18	12	.600
Philadelphia	14	16	.462
Buffalo	11	19	.364
Central Division			
Baltimore	22	10	.688
Cleveland	11	22	.333
Atlanta	10	22	.313
Cincinnati	10	22	.313
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	30	4	.882
Chicago	21	10	.677
Detroit	12	21	.364
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	31	5	.861
Seattle	21	14	.600
Golden State	18	16	.524
Portland	13	21	.381
Phoenix	6	25	.192

Chaparrals of ABA Tounce Condors

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Steve Jones hit on 15 of 18 field-goal attempts and scored 33 points to lead the Dallas Chaparrals to a 137-121 victory over the Pittsburgh Condors last night in the only American Basketball Association game scheduled.

Dallas connected on 62.5 percent of its shots from the floor and outrebounded Pittsburgh, 52-29, in handing the Condors their fourth straight loss.

Sunday's Game

Dallas 137 (S. Jones 35, Freeman 20), Pittsburgh 121 (Carter 23, Swift 24).

Sports Shorts

The European Football Union (UEFA) had banned Julio Cesar Morales of Nacional de Montevideo from playing in the Uruguayan squad's next four World Cup matches. Morales kicked a goal for Nacional in the elimination of Athens and broke his kneecap in an international Cup match at Athens last week. Morales is also banned from the second-leg match, set for Montevideo on Dec. 28.

The British secretary of the Davis Cup nations, Basil Reay, indicated in London that South Africa might be able to resume Davis Cup tennis competition after a two-year absence. South Africa had been barred because of its racial policies. However, Reay said that "there is a change of climate to such an extent that the international federation have given the women's Federation Cup matches to South Africa next March."

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French Rugby Death

AGEN, France, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gino Gava, 25, a fly-half for the Miramont rugby team, was fatally injured by a hard tackle yesterday. Mr. Gava never regained consciousness after the tackle and died shortly afterwards in hospital.

Tigers' Kaline Signs Contract For \$100,000

DETROIT, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Veteran outfielder Al Kaline became the first \$100,000 Detroit Tiger baseball player today by signing his 20th contract with the team.

"It came as a complete surprise to me," Kaline said of the contract, which general manager Jim Campbell indicated would not be in violation of President Nixon's Phase 2 economic guidelines.

"I just came down to make my annual visit and wish everybody a merry Christmas," said Kaline, who hit .294 in 133 games. His career batting average is .300.

Kaline, 37, is 305 hits short of 3,000 in his career. He also has 356 career home runs.

Delensek-Finnegan Bout

NOTTINGHAM, England, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Conny Velensek of West Germany will defend his European light-heavyweight boxing title against Britain's Chris Finnegan here on Feb. 1, it was announced today. Velensek retained his title in a controversial draw against Finnegan in West Berlin in May.

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Italy	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.00
Japan	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.00
Netherlands	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.00
Norway	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.00
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